

FORGERY CHARGED.

G. W. Howell Arrested at Muskegon on Complaint of Chicago Firm.
Muskegon, Aug. 16.—George W. Howell, of Sanford street, was arrested Saturday night at the instigation of Waterman Hunt, of Chicago, on a charge of forging a bond. Mr. Hunt represents the firm of Merriman, Collins & Co., of Chicago, wholesale grocers, with whom Mr. Howell held a position as traveling salesman. As he made his own collections it was required of him to furnish a bond, which he did with Dr. Benjamin D. King's signature as surety. A few days ago Dr. King was notified by Merriman, Collins & Co. that Howell was in arrears \$714.83, and that he as surety was liable for the amount. Dr. King immediately notified the company that the bond was a forgery, and Mr. Hunt came immediately to this city and swore out a warrant before Justice Sterenberg. Howell pleaded not guilty and his examination was set for Wednesday, bail being fixed at \$1,000, which was not furnished.

DESPERATE PLAN OF ESCAPE.

Bons of Crystal Falls Sets Fire to His Jail Bed—Is Rescued.

Crystal Falls, Aug. 16.—Peter Bons, the man who confessed to the murder of Pearl Morrison, and who is still in jail awaiting the next session of the circuit court, set fire to the mattress and bedclothing in his cell at the jail Sunday night and then shouted for assistance. His cries attracted attention. It was some time before the jail could be opened. The sheriff called on Bons as soon as he entered, but received no reply, and it was thought he was suffocated. A stream of water was turned on soon afterward, when Bons was found to be very much alive. His scheme evidently was to escape when the sheriff opened the steel cage. Bons will sleep henceforth on the steel floor of his cell.

WANTS MONEY BACK.

She Jilted Arthur, Yet He Instructed Her with His Thousands.

Pontiac, Aug. 13.—James Casey and wife, of Birmingham, were arraigned before Judge Sanford on the charge of embezzling from John Arthur, of Farmington, and released on \$5,000 bail. Years ago Arthur proposed to Mrs. Casey, a full cousin, but was rejected. Arthur never married. Influenced by Mrs. Casey, Arthur turned over to her custody at different times \$13,000 and has drawn back \$9,000. When he asked for more, he says, Mrs. Casey refused him, claiming that he had made her an absolute gift of the money.

HERMIT ROBBERED.

William Duggan Brutally Assaulted and Left Senseless.

Kalamazoo, Aug. 14.—Two men robbed William Duggan, a 75-year-old hermit, who lives near Three Lakes, in Iosco township, between 11 and 12 o'clock Thursday, and left him for dead in his front yard. Duggan had been pumping water and started into the kitchen, when two men began pounding him over the head with clubs. He threw his left hand over his head and it was broken square off by a terrific blow. He started to run and they knocked him senseless in the front yard. They escaped.

Old Comrades to Meet.

Big Rapids, Aug. 16.—Big Rapids is preparing for a great time during the reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Northwestern Michigan, September 15, 16 and 17. All the posts, relief corps and camps, S. of V., in this part of the state have been invited, and a city of tents will be erected. The executive committee, of which Maj. George W. Crawford is chairman, announce they have secured promises to be present at comrades from the department commander, G. A. R., A. T. Bliss, Gov. Pingree, Lieut. Gov. Dunstan, Senator J. C. Burrows, Congressman Mesick, Gen. L. G. Rutherford, ex-Congressman James O'Donnell and others.

Miners Strike.

Saginaw, Aug. 12.—The miners at the Saginaw Coal company's mines, 150 in number, struck for an advance from 79 to 85 cents per ton for coal over seven-eighths inch screen. Thirty-five of the men came here from Ohio a few weeks ago. The old men who have been in the mine some time seem to be led by the Ohio workers. All say, however, that the strike is not in sympathy with the Pennsylvania strike, but is a purely local affair.

Seeks Heavy Damages.

Owosso, Aug. 16.—Charles F. Collier has commenced suit against the Owosso Manufacturing company for \$5,000 damages for the loss of his son Floyd E. Collier, who was killed in the company's factory about one year ago by being struck on the head with a belt.

Work of Electrolysis.

Iansing, Aug. 12.—Electrolysis has attacked the water mains of this city. One in the vicinity of the union depot gave way Sunday, and was found to have been honeycombed by the electric current. The leak was adjacent to the electric street railway tracks.

Looking for Dollar Wheat.

Charlotte, Aug. 12.—Last week 5,000 bushels of new wheat were marketed here for which \$3.50 was paid to farmers. Many are still holding back, believing that one dollar wheat must come.

Modern Woodmen at War.

Fulton, Ill., Aug. 14.—Sanguinary strife between the citizens of Fulton and Rock Island has resulted in the serious injury of 17 men, minor bruises of fully 30 others and the calling upon Gov. Tanner to send troops at once to this city. He replied that he would not do so until morning, if at all. Riot and bloodshed early Friday evening for a second time marked the efforts to remove the headquarters of the Modern Woodmen of America from this city to Rock Island.

STATE GOSSIP.

Short But Interesting Paragraphs from Many Points.

Mackinac island is to have a replica of Trentanove's statue of Father Marquette.

The Eleventh Michigan infantry will hold its annual reunion at Constantine on August 24.

Michigan cedar shingles have risen in price, and are expected to go higher.

It is claimed that the Six-Mile Hill copper mine, at Houghton, will rival the Calumet and Hecla.

The grounds of the Howard City Fair association have been sold to pay the indebtedness of the society.

Eagles are reported quite plentiful around Laurel. A young one weighing eight pounds was recently caught there alive.

The annual reunion of the veterans of the grand army for St. Clair, Macomb and Sanilac counties will be held at Yale September 1 and 2.

Representatives of a syndicate of eastern capitalists are in Benton Harbor and are looking for a site here upon which to construct a hotel at a cost of \$40,000.

At Lansing recently Frank Spanio was bitten by a tarantula while handling bananas. His arm immediately swelled to twice its usual size, but ammonia and whisky saved him.

The Michigan Central railroad has put its first trains on the McGraw branch, Otsego county, built to make about 100,000,000 feet of standing timber available for transit to Bay City.

WRECK STOPS TRAFFIC.

Two Freight Trains Come Together on the Michigan Central.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 13.—Traffic on the Michigan Central and Detroit was stopped for 12 hours on account of a wreck. A through freight was dispatched from Jackson about six minutes before the passenger, and consequently had to make time in order to switch at Delhi for the passenger to pass. A previous way freight had the same orders, and at Delhi the rear end of the way freight was run into by the through freight, going at a rate of about 20 miles an hour. Cars with wheat, wool, hay and merchandise were derailed and thrown on each side of the embankment. The engine was smashed, and the loss is about \$15,000. Engineer Frank Lederer, of Jackson, was hurt seriously, but not fatally.

MAY REVOKE CHARTERS.

Michigan Insurance Commissioner After Three Companies.

Lansing, Aug. 12.—As the result of an examination, Insurance Commissioner Campbell has notified the Wolverine Mutual, the Tri-County and the Commercial fire insurance companies, all of Saginaw, that unless they collect sufficient assessments within the next 60 days to pay the legitimate losses that have become liabilities, and also comply with other requirements of the law, their right to issue policies will be revoked. The examination discloses the fact that the companies have more than 2,700 past-due notes, whereas their policies declare all contracts void if notes given for premiums are not paid at maturity. The companies have some \$10,000 of unpaid losses, while their cash on hand is but \$173. They are all under one management.

MINE WAS "SALTED."

Canadian Capitalists Narrowly Escape a Big Swindle.

Sault Ste. Marie, Aug. 14.—For several days there has been great excitement here over the reported discovery of a placer gold mine on the Mississauga river, near Thessalon, Ont., which assayed \$500 in gold to the ton. The bubble burst Friday, when a well-known Canadian miner returned with the news that it had been "salted." There is no positive proof against anyone, but men at Thessalon and Toronto make charges against each other.

Beick Block Collapses.

Kalamazoo, Aug. 13.—A two-story brick block, owned by Mrs. Patience Haight, collapsed into an adjacent cellar, causing \$8,000 loss to building and S. F. Persell's stock of hardware. A woman saw and heard the wall giving out and warned Mrs. George Coats on the second floor, and she escaped, thinly clad. Her canary bird was the only thing left on the south wall which did not fall, and was rescued alive. No one injured. The loss will probably fall on the owner of the block, instead of the contractors who excavated for the new block.

One Life Lost.

Marquette, Aug. 14.—Fire was discovered on the steamer George W. Roby, which was lying here, at two o'clock Friday morning. By heroic efforts the flames were kept in the forward part of the steamer, but it took two hours to extinguish them. The vessel was badly damaged. While assisting in putting out the fire, George Sherelle, an old-time ore-trimmer, fell off the dock and was drowned. The estimated loss on the Roby is \$8,000.

Shoe Factory for Menominee.

Menominee, Aug. 14.—Representatives of a large boot and shoe manufacturing company, with a number of the leading capitalists of this city, have formed a stock company, capitalized at \$80,000, and will erect a big factory here as soon as necessary arrangements can be made. It will give employment to 200 hands. The Menominee capitalists have subscribed and paid in \$30,000.

Store Burned.

Menominee, Aug. 13.—S. Simansky's dry goods department store was destroyed by fire early Thursday morning. Nothing was saved. The loss is \$25,000; insured for \$20,000. The family residing upstairs barely escaped.

Killed Himself.

South Haven, Aug. 16.—Alex Becker, a laborer, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Becker was married, but had not lived with his wife for some months.

RELATED HONORS.

Conferred Upon a Veteran for Meritorious Services in the War.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—A medal of honor has been granted Irvin Shepard, of Winona, Mich., for gallantry in action during the war of the rebellion. Mr. Shepard was a corporal in the Seventeenth Michigan volunteers. In November, 1863, he volunteered as one of a small firing party to accompany his regiment in a sortie from Fort Saunders, at Knoxville, Tenn., to destroy buildings inside the enemy's lines, in which sharpshooters were stationed. The regiment fell back after burning some of the buildings, but Corporal Shepard and two others, knowing that the object of the order had not been accomplished, disregarded the order to retire, remained and fired the rest of the buildings, insuring their total destruction. This was done at the imminent risk of life from the fire of the advancing enemy.

A CLOSE CALL.

Ironwood Citizens Attempt to Cremate an Incendiary.

Ironwood, Aug. 14.—Fire Friday morning burned four buildings, and John Ramota and family narrowly escaped with their lives. Henry Lensol, who recently opened a small candy store in one of the burned buildings, was suspected of starting the fire, and a crowd gathered and attempted to lynch him. The police got hold of him, however, and were attempting to conduct him to jail. The crowd made a rush, seized Lensol and attempted to throw him into the burning buildings. The firemen turned the hose on them and they desisted, and the prisoner was finally taken to jail. It is said he has made a full confession that he was hired by Charles Ross, who owned the buildings, to set them on fire in order to secure the insurance money. Ross has also been arrested.

NO PRESIDENT FOR ALBION.

Trustees Fail to Elect an Executive for Next Year.

Albion, Aug. 16.—Again Albion college is left without any progress toward filling the presidency, and the friends of the college are in doubt as to when the vacant chair will be occupied, and by whom. The trustees, in their last session, just adjourned, had a long and wordy struggle over the matter, and scattered without reaching any conclusion. The board adjourned subject to another call of the committee, and have left the affairs of the college in charge of ex-President L. R. Fiske and Prof. Sampel Dickie. It had been expected that Rev. P. H. Swift would be elected to the vacant chair for the ensuing year, but he was not chosen. The members of the board refuse to explain the failure to elect, and no solution is offered.

FIRE AT BENTON HARBOR.

French House, Two Factories and Several Residences Burned.

Benton Harbor, Aug. 16.—Fire Sunday evening destroyed the French house, owned by A. Jerue, the residences of John Holmes and John Fonger, the Colby-Hinkley company's stove mill, Perry's cooper shop and two barns, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. A hard wind was blowing toward the town and for a time it was thought the entire city was doomed. The St. Joseph fire department was called. The guests of the French house lost all their belongings and some escaped in their night robes. The fire was set by tramps in one of the barns.

Death of Judge Palmer.

Big Rapids, Aug. 14.—Judge John H. Palmer died at his home here Friday morning of Bright's disease after a short illness. Judge Palmer was judge of the Twenty-seventh judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Mecosta and Newaygo, and was one of the ablest judges on the Michigan bench. He was born in 1844, and the most of his life he has been a resident of this state. He has held many positions of trust. He was a soldier and was also a prominent Knight Templar.

Mines Resume.

Bessemer, Aug. 14.—The Brotherton mine at Wakefield resumed operations and will employ 200 men when all the places are filled. The mine has been closed for the past four months, there being a lack of ore rates. The Sunday Lake mine, which works in conjunction with the Brotherton, on account of the water communicating from one to the other, will probably resume in a few days with about the same force of men.

Y. M. C. A. Man Arrested.

Benton Harbor, Aug. 13.—Fred J. Snow, who came here from the east six weeks ago and was appointed financial secretary of the Young Men's Christian association on recommendations from the Lowell (Mass.) Young Men's Christian association, is in a cell in the county jail by order of the chief of police of Providence, R. I. He is charged with stealing \$600 worth of goods last June.

Fight with Burglars.

Houghton, Aug. 12.—Deputy Sheriff McNamara and Sherman left here for Ontonagon on a crew of the post office burglars. Two of the gang were captured near Lake Gogebic after a hot fight, in which Deputy Sheriff Sherman received serious bullet wounds. The third burglar is still at large, but badly wounded.

A Sad Story.

Detroit, Aug. 14.—Michael Wendler, aged 74 years, and his wife, Catherine, aged 76 years, attempted to commit suicide by taking poison. There was not a morsel of food in the house, and the old couple were slowly starving to death.

Passed Away.

Kalamazoo, Aug. 14.—John McGoff, of this city, died in Montreal, Can., of heart disease Friday, aged 43. He was supreme president of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America.

DESERTION OF SILVER.

Free Silverites Are Left in a Quandary.

In spite of all the free silver literature with which the people were deluged last fall, and in spite of all the campaign utterances of Mr. Bryan and the elaborate statistical tables compiled by the author of "Coin's Financial School," wheat persistently refuses to go down the descending scale with silver. While silver has gone down 4 1/2 cents an ounce within a month wheat has steadily advanced, and is now worth 85 cents in New York.

A few days ago silver bullion experienced the most violent break of the entire season's decline. In London the price dropped one-half penny per ounce from the price of the previous day, selling at 25 1/2 pence per ounce, as against 27 1/2 pence a month ago. The New York price fell to 55 1/2 cents, a break of 1 1/4 cents an ounce from the preceding day. This makes the bullion value of the silver dollar a trifle more than 43 cents. It is unfortunate for the free coinage campaigns in Ohio, Iowa and Kentucky that silver should take a notion to drop to the lowest point ever reached just at this time, when the supply of wheat is limited and the demand so active that it has steadily advanced in price. But the laws of nature are immutable. They cannot be suspended in the interests of the silver miners or the free coinage propaganda. There is no more relation between the price of wheat and the price of silver than there is between the law of gravitation and the price of corn.

That there has always been in this country some mysterious partnership between the prices of silver and the prices of wheat is the basic fallacy upon which the free silver craze was constructed. It was the exploitation of this amazing deception that first attracted public attention to "Coin's Financial School." Around this monumental fraud was built a superstructure of errors, misstatements and fallacious argumentation, all designed to support the contention that the falling prices of all products were due to the decline of silver, which decline in turn was due to its "demonetization" by congress. It was easy to propagate this doctrine last fall when there was an oversupply of wheat in the world and it sold for 55 cents a bushel. It caught the farmers in all sections of the union, and came very near bringing the nation to a debased currency and to national dishonor.

This cardinal fallacy of the free silver propaganda was repeatedly exploded by such men as Prof. Laughlin, of the University of Chicago; Hon. Carl Schurz and many other eminent statisticians. There has been a downward tendency in the price of silver, with occasional fluctuations, since 1873, while wheat has risen or fallen according to the size of the crop and the activity of the demand.

If the slump in silver continues the Bryanites in 1900 will have to abandon the whole argument and merely clamor for a 40-cent dollar—perhaps a 30-cent dollar.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE DOOM OF SILVER.

Senator Sanders, of Montana, Gives His Opinion.

"I hardly think," said ex-Senator W. F. Sanders, of Montana, "that the discovery of large quantities of gold in Alaska will tend to bridge the gap that separates gold and silver."

"It matters not how much gold is taken out of the Klondike field, silver will never regain its old-time position. As a standard it is doomed, but it will always serve an excellent use as a subsidiary currency."

"The denouncers of the 'crime of '73' have shouted continuously that one-half of the world's money supply has been blotted out. Even if that were true, then the recent big gold finds will reconcile people to a continuance of the single standard, for if we can get gold in sufficient abundance the deficit created by the 'crime of '73' will ere long be made good."

"But, after all, it may be doubted whether, even if the Klondike mines prove as productive as the most sanguine miners claim, the general condition of the great mass of our people will be bettered. It may be doubted whether the California boom of '49 produced any prosperity of national extent. Prosperity is not the result of such episodes. Money is abundant enough now; the trouble is that it lies stacked up in vaults, and will not come out of its hiding place. It is the activity of money created by demand that causes it to circulate, and circulation is hampered by distrust. If the people who have money were sure they would get it back again business would boom all over the United States, quite regardless of the fact that big heaps of the yellow metal were being taken out of the frozen dispatches of the Yukon."—Washington Dispatcher.

Free Trade Falsehood.

Look out for characteristic free trade falsification about the new tariff. It is an old dodge to hold the tariff responsible for the anthracite coal trust. The fact is that anthracite coal is on the free list, and has been since the republicans put it there in 1871. Yet the New York World makes this statement: "Anthracite coal (bituminous coals), present duty 40 cents; proposed duty, 67 cents." This is simply a falsehood. The new tariff bill places no duty on anthracite coal. It imposes a duty of 67 cents per ton on bituminous, against 40 cents, the present Wilson law rate. And the proposed duty is lower than that fixed in the famous Mills bill, which, though the nearest approach to free trade yet suggested, retained a duty of 75 cents per ton on bituminous coal.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

It is a matter of remark that since President McKinley's induction into office the special white house police detail has been reduced by half. The advance agent of prosperity needs no bodyguard.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Republican Pledges Are Faithfully Fulfilled.

The gold democratic papers express satisfaction at the president's action on the question of currency reform. They ought to be satisfied with this, and they ought also to be satisfied with the action of the house of representatives, which, immediately after the president's currency message was received, passed a bill introduced by Stone, of Pennsylvania, a few days earlier, providing for the currency commission which the president had already indicated that he favored. The bill was at once sent to the senate, where it was referred to the committee on finance.

There is a promptness, an intelligence and a courage in this action which will impress the country favorably. Here, as with the tariff question, the republicans demonstrate that they know what the country wants, and how to get it. In the present instance there is, of course, a possibility that the thing which the republicans propose may not be obtained. The republicans are not in entire control of the government. They have the president and the house, but the opposition elements—democrats, populists and silver ex-republicans—are dominant in the senate. Here is a fact which the country should bear in mind. Those parts of the government which the republicans hold have taken decided action in favor of currency reform. Perhaps the senate may defeat the project. Republican responsibility extends to the president and house, but at this point it stops. For the failure of the reform project in the senate, if there should be a failure, the republicans will not be accountable.

In any case the course of the president and house will help the republican party in the elections of 1897 and 1898. Once more the republicans have met popular expectations. The republican triumph last November showed that the gold standard would be maintained. Their reform plan reveals a purpose to remove the weaknesses and dangers from the general currency scheme, and destroy all chances in the future for a crusade against the gold standard which would be as formidable as that which was defeated in 1896. All the resources at the command of the republican party will be employed to push the reform in the senate. The republicans may be defeated here, but if they are defeated they will at least have kept their faith with honest money men of all partisan shades who voted the republican ticket last year. Moreover, they will have rendered it certain that the same elements will unite with the republicans in 1900 if any issue menacing the nation's financial honor and stability should be at the front in that year.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A NEW ERA BEGUN.

Successful Beginning of Republican Prosperity.

Saturday, July 24, 1897, will go down in the economic and industrial history of the United States as an epoch-making date. On that day the Dingley tariff bill became a law.

Our great industrial and producing interests, and the millions of toilers who are dependent upon them for occupation, now take on renewed hope and courage. The nation has set its face toward the morning, and the rising sun of prosperity already gladdens every heart. A new era has begun.

Our two basic industries are agriculture and manufacturing. Both must prosper, if the nation is to enjoy good times. The Dingley law restores the conditions which are necessary if manufacturing is to prosper. Our agricultural interests are already on the up grade. The farmers are blessed with bounteous crops and the prices they receive are considerably higher than those of a year ago.

All signs point to an era of better times. The free-silver craze has spent its force. The walls of the calamity shriekers beat upon heedless ears. The farmers are too busy, and too full of hope for the future, to listen to their dismal utterances. The industrial situation will not change in an instant, no more than can a huge train of cars start at full speed from a standstill. Each week will mark an improvement, and this progress promises to be steady and uninterrupted.

The blight of the Wilson law fell upon us four years ago; and the experience of this time of trouble certainly will make the American people chary of trying the low tariff theory again for a generation. The direct loss to the people, through their mistake of 1892, in electing a democratic congress, has cost them more than the entire expense of the great civil war. A dearly-bought experience, truly!

The republican party has fulfilled the main pledge of the St. Louis platform. It has, within the short space of four months and 20 days after its accession to power, repaired the legislative blunder of the democratic party by entirely reversing the nation's economic policy. A new era in the prosperity of the nation has begun. Everyone is inspired with new confidence and hope. Let every man abandon his fears and launch out confidently, for the day of promise has dawned, and it will be a golden one for every man of energy and industry.—Toledo Blade.

PRESS OPINIONS.

McKinley's tariff out of the way, President McKinley's advice to "open the mills" is being carried into effect.—Chicago Tribune.

The notion that Bryanism was totally collapsed is a mistake. It is still able to take up collections.—Kansas City Journal.

The advance agent of prosperity is now admitted to have been something more than a campaign figure of speech.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There will be no chance for the populists in the great agricultural states of the west this year. The price of wheat is too high.—Cleveland Leader.

SHE WANTED SNAKES.

The Regulation Kind That Are Seen in Delirium Tremens.

"Do you keep snakes?" she asked, as she peered through her glasses at the parrots and Guinea pigs in the big store.

"I have a Gila monster and some chameleons," said the bird man.

"I don't think they would answer. You see what I want is a regular snake, one of the long field kind that are not poisonous. I may as well tell you that my husband has taken to drinking and I want the snake to put in his boots."

"If I were you," said the man, "I'd wait and if he keeps on drinking he'll see snakes anyhow."

"No, he won't, and he wouldn't care if he did if they weren't real. But if he sees a live snake he'll quit, and I'm going to try it on. Couldn't you get me some?"

"Yes, I can fill an order. If you call around to-morrow you can get the snakes," and the man took down the address of his customer.

"It's a test case," he said, as the woman went out. "and I feel sort of curious to know how it will turn out. My idea is that the husband will be so mad when he finds the snakes in his boots that he'll go out and get drunk as a biled owl, but maybe it will work the other way—we'll hope it will."

Then he sent his boy out to hunt for snakes in the hedges and ditches of the prairie.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Getting It Right.

They were riding on the rear seat of a Collamar car, and were strangers to each other. One of them was short and stout; the other was a man of medium size, to whom everything along the route seemed to be new.

As they were passing along near the car burns the medium-sized man looked up at the fine residence upon the bluff and said: "Do you know who lives in that large house up there, with the big veranda?"

"That big brown house?" the other returned.

"Yes."

"You mean the one with the porch running clear around it?"

"Yes; do you know who lives there?"

"The third one from the end of the row?"

"That's it."

"I mean the third from the westerly end of the row?"

"Yes; that's the one I mean."

"That one with the green awnings?"

"Yes."

"Let's see! Blamed if I know who lives there."

The medium-sized man said no more, but he looked as if he wanted to fight.—Cleveland Leader.

B. & O. Improvements.

The work of straightening the track and reducing the grade at Tabbs Station on the second division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was recently completed, and the first train to use the new line was No. 1, the New York and St. Louis flyer.

A heavy grade and three bad curves have been eliminated by this work. A mile east, at Meyer's Hole, a similar improvement has also been completed after months of work. Several reverse curves and a nasty and dangerous dip are done away with at this point. Near Meyer's Hole, at Tablers, the alignment of the track is being materially changed, and, as in the other two improvements, bad grades and sharp, annoying curves are being removed. This part of the work will be done in sixty days and then a series of very dangerous places will have been entirely removed. This work in its entirety means the hauling of several additional cars in each freight train, besides reducing the danger of derailments to almost nothing. The second division, running from Cumberland to Brunswick, will soon be in first-class condition and more cheaply operated than ever.

Misunderstood.

"Well, I played golf with my wife this morning," said the man at the club.

"Which won?" said the man at the little table.

The first man looked up, twisted his mouth around a bit, started to say something, but refrained.

The other one looked up.

"Which won?" he repeated.